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THE G. O. P.'S DUTY.

A Talk by the Brilliant Paraphraser of the Cleveland World.

No thief e'er felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.
The future that is being raised just
By Democratic newspapers about
So called force bill has a foundation
Before that is not understood by every-

The Democratic party has held power
In this country for many, many years on
Basis of fraud.

It desires to retain that power and
To itself on the same basis.
For many years before the war a cer-
tain calculation was made based upon
Slave population, and the representa-
tives in Congress were fixed thereby.

Were the slaves represented?
Yes, verily.

The representatives from the south
In Congress simply to forge the
Ties of the slave and to rivet them
Tighter and tighter upon his limbs. But
Theory they represented the slave.

Since the war they have been doing
The same thing.
What, does the old slave not vote?
He does vote sometimes and some-
times he does not, but his vote is never
counted, and he is generally bulldozed
And driven away from the polls.

The representatives in Congress are
Not based upon population and voters.
The colored people of the south are
Counted as population and as voters, but
They have no rights as such.

This is a white man's government we
Have.

It seems as though we had heard that
I cry before.

It seems as though the slaveholder had
Id that away back in the past and the
Fugitive slaves of the slave oligarchy
Echoed the sound from the north.

Why is this cry raised?
Simply to weaken the knees of the
Liberators of all over the country and
Secure by foul what cannot be secured
Fair open means.

There has been enough of this mis-
representation. The time has come for
The Republican party, which freed the
Colored man, to come to the front and
Give him the rights and protection to
Which he is entitled.

He should be misrepresented no
Longer.

It is not for the great Republican party
To look to the Democracy for approval of
Its course.

That party did not approve of the ab-
olition of slavery. It did not approve
Of whipping the south back into the
Union. It did not approve of the issue-
ment of the greenbacks to carry on the
War, or the resumption of specie pay-
ments when the greenback was no longer
Needed.

It is on record through all history as
On the wrong side of every question of
Importance. It will continue to be so
Recorded.

The Republican party now has the
Power and the opportunity to do the
Right thing. If it hesitates it is untrue
To its professions and must take the con-
sequences of its cowardice.—Cleveland
World.

Catarrh indicates impure blood, and to
Cure it, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which
Purifies the blood. Sold by all druggists.

Bled.

In Cynthiana, Pike county, O., on
December 15th, 1890, James E. Mc-
Maney, son of James O. and Isabel Mc-
Maney, aged twenty three years. The
Deceased was born near Logansport, Ind.,
At came with his parents to this State
When he was but a small boy. The
Greater part of his life was spent in the
City of Barrett's Mills, Highland
County, O. He was a victim of that fell
Disease, consumption, and after en-
joying quite a severe and protracted
Stage of suffering at last his spirit took
Flight from the clay tenement. Funeral
Service conducted by the writer was held
At the residence of the bereaved family,
After which we placed all that remained
Of Eddie at rest in the cemetery near
Barrett's Mills to await the call of the
Judgment of the quick and dead. The
Bereaved family have the sympathy of
Many friends.

HARRY STRAIN.

For the sick, the aged, and in all dis-
eases of the children, Mellin's Food is
Valuable. Its perfect adaptability for
The uses for which it was intended is be-
ing constantly demonstrated.

A CHILD KILLED.

Another child killed by the use of
Opium given in the form of Soothing
Syrup. Why mothers give their children
Such deadly poison is surprising when
They can relieve the child of its peculiar
Sufferings by using Dr. Acker's Baby
Soothing Syrup. It contains no opium or mor-
phine. Sold by Garrett Bros.

William Brown, of Oregon.

JACQUIN MILLER.

(Reprinted from the Highland News of April
12th, 1875.)

They called him Bill, the hired man,
And she, they called her Mary Jane,
And lovers often drew a rein
To chat and sigh as lovers can
Across the gate in match and catch;
And women winked across their tea,
And said, and truly so thought he,
That she would make a splendid match.

This hired man had loved her long,
Had loved her best and first and last;
Her very garments as she passed
For him had sympathy and song,
So when one day, with brow a-frown,
She called him Bill, he raised his head,
He caught her eye, then faltering said:
"I love you, and my name is Brown."

She fairly waltzed with rage; she wept,
You would have thought the house a-fire;
She told her story, the pretty squire,
Then smelt her smelling salts and slept.
Poor William did what could be done—
He swung a pistol on each hip,
And gathered up a great old whip,
And drove toward the setting sun.

He crossed the great backbone of earth;
He saw the snowy mountains rolled
Across the gate in match and catch;
Of awful sunset, saw the birth
Of sudden dawn upon the plain
And every eye would William Brown
Eat pork and beans and then lie down
And dream sweet dreams of Mary Jane.

The later board of life goes up,
The later board of life goes down,
The sweetest face must learn to frown;
The biggest dog has been a pup.
Her lovers passed. Wolves hunt in packs,
They sought for bigger game; somehow
They seemed to see about her brow
The fork sign of turkey tracks.

O maiden, pluck not at the air!
The sweetest flowers I have found
Grow rather close unto the ground,
And highest places are most bare.
Why, you had better win the grace
Of one poor cowed African
Than win the eyes of every man
In love along with his own face.

At last she nursed a new desire;
She watched the splendid sun go down
Like some great sailing ship a fire;
Then rose and checked her trunk right on,
And in the cars she ratched and latched,
And had her ticket punched and punched,
Until she came to Oregon.

She wore blue eyes upon her nose,
She reached the limits of the line;
What was to be her fate to know,
In rather short and manly clothes.
Her right hand held a pistol;
Her pocket held a Testament;
And thus equipped right on she went,
Westward, westward, westward.

She asked a miner gazing down,
Slow stirring something with a spoon,
To tell her true and tell her soon
What had become of William Brown.
He looked askance beneath her specs,
Then stirred his cocktail round and round,
Then raised his head and sighed profound,
And said, "He's handed in his checks."

Then care fed on her damaged cheek,
And she grew faint, did Mary Jane,
And smelt her smelling salts in vain,
Yet wandered on wayward and weak,
Until at last she sat her down
Upon a sloping hill alone!
And there, good gracious! stood a stone,
And lo! that stone read, William Brown!

"O, William Brown! O, William Brown!
And here you rest at last," she said,
"With this lone stone above your head,
And forty miles from any town,
I will plant cypress trees, I will,
And I will build a fence around,
And I will fertilize the ground
With tears enough to turn a mill."

She went and got a hired man;
He brought him forty miles from town;
Then in the tall grass she sat down,
And bade him build as she would plan.
But Digger herders with their bands,
They saw, and hurriedly they ran
And told a bearded cattle-man
That some one builded on his lands.

He took a rifle from the rack;
He shot him in the back;
He thrust two pistols in his belt,
Then mounted on his charger's back
And plunged ahead. But when they showed
A woman there, about his eyes
He pulled his hat, and he likewise
Pulled at his beard, and chewed and chewed.

At last he got him down and spoke:
"Oh, lady dear, what do you here?"
"I bled a tomb unto my dear,
I plant some flowers for his sake."
The bearded man threw his two hands
Above his head, then brought them down,
And cried, "Oh, I am William Brown,
And this the corner of my lands."

Her specs fell off, her head fell back,
Some like a lifted teapot lid;
She screamed—this ancient maiden did—
Then, fainting, up she bowed, black!
Right in the beard of William Brown,
Then all the Diggers were amazed;
They thought the lonely maiden crazed,
And, circling there, they squatted down.

The preacher rode a spotted mare,
He galloped forty miles or more,
He wore no never had before
Seen bride or bridegroom half so fair,
And all the miners they came down
And feasted as the night advanced;
And all the Diggers drank and danced,
And cried, "Big Injin, William Brown."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that
Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense
Of smell and completely derange the
Whole system when entering it through
The mucous surfaces. Such articles
Should never be used except on prescrip-
tions from reputable physicians, as the
damage they will do is ten fold to the
good you can possibly derive from them.
Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F.
J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no
mercury, and is taken internally, and
acts directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's
Catarrh Cure be sure and get the genu-
ine. It is taken internally, and made in
Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by W. E. Smith & Co., drug-
gists.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY THE W. C. T. U.

The Young People's Alliance of the
Methodist Church has an especially
strong clause in its membership pledge,
requiring entire abstinence not only
from intoxicants but also from tobacco.
This organization is especially designed
to promote the highest spiritual life
among its member.

Professor David Swing, in discussing
the causes of poverty at Central Music
Hall last Sunday, said: "People talk
about the single-tax system remedying
the evil of poverty. Drinking is the
most prevalent vice of our age, and in-
creased pay with less hours of work will
not work out the reform. What they
would rejoice in double pay and eight
hours of work. It would give it a better
opportunity."

The liquor dealers of Kansas City,
Mo., have been flooding the State of
Kansas with circulars, soliciting orders
from persons supposed to be "perishing
of thirst." A number of these docu-
ments lately fell into the hands of the
W. C. T. U. State press superintendent,
who used the "return envelope" to
send back "prohibition bombs," intend-
ing to repeat the bombardment from time
to time, all the addresses having been
preserved.

The State superintendent of the White
Cross and White Shield department of
the Colorado W. C. T. U. has placed
strictures upon the Press of Pueblo
for publishing the names of women and
withholding those of men in the recital
of disgraceful facts. The Press admits
the justice of the criticism and has
promised to do better. Mrs. Sperry has
also promised in the Union depot of
that city cards that shall inform young
girls where to find responsible help in
getting work.

An incident is related by Mrs. S. M. I.
Henry, which has many parallels in the
experience of white ribbon women and
suggests, as statistics never could, the
far-reaching and beneficent influence of
their work. It is as follows:

"A young tobaccoist came to me for
the temperance pledge. A few days
later I took a marked copy of the book
of Proverbs, and called upon him in his
cigar store. After a few inquiries, I
handed him the little volume and said,
'Read a few verses in this book every day,
and remember I pray for you.'
He gave me a quick look, and turning
about, began fumbling among the boxes
on the shelf behind him as though I
had asked for a box of cigars. After a
moment he turned again toward me,
and with moist eyes looked me frankly
in the face saying: 'Excuse me—you
took me by surprise—thank you; no-
body in the world ever prayed for me
before.'"

"Not your mother?" I asked.
'My mother never prays.'
'Then would you like to have me pray
for you?'

'Indeed I should. I shall not forget
it; I will read the book.'
'Indeed I should. I shall not forget
it; I will read the book.'

'Well, I said, 'you may know then
that I shall pray for you; but when my
prayer is answered you will be in a
different business and a different man
will you be willing to make the change?'
It was a moment before he replied; then
he said:

"The change would be for the better;
yes I should be willing to be anything
that your praying would make out of
me."

I cannot take space to relate what
followed; but the change came, and was
for the better."

Rollo Kirk Bryan, in one of his chalk
talks, illustrates three popular methods
of working for prohibition. He first
represents two rocks rising out of the
sea, one the national constitution, the
other public opinion. On the summit
of the granite rock, constitution, was
planted the small flower of prohibition.
The rock of public opinion was made to
rise rapidly until it was on a level with
the constitution. A child representing
the prohibition movement, was reach-
ing across the gulf (high license) en-
deavoring to grasp the flower of probi-
tarian bridge was erected, but this,
like all bridges of the kind, had a part-
ing in the middle, and the child fell
through. Then the easel was whirled
round and the child was seen climbing
up the constitution rock. It was on the
right side of the gulf and nearer than
ever to the coveted flower.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the
Post-office at Hillsboro, January 1st, 1891.
Baldwin Jasper
O'Brien James
Thompson (no address given in calling for
the above.)
Miss Annie
March 2d
Barnes Charles, F. R.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1890.

Things have reached a decidedly in-
teresting stage in the Senate. This
statement applies to both the Federal
Election bill and the financial bill. The
Democratic Senators having adopted the
tactics by which their party attempted
to obstruct the business of the House
during the last session—retiring in a
body in order to break a quorum. Sen-
ator Aldrich reported a resolution,
adopted by the Republican caucus some
days ago, to cut off debate when it has
lasted a reasonable length of time, and
it is confidently expected that it will be
adopted within a week or ten days' time.
Many Republicans were at first reluctant
about adopting this resolution, but the
action of the Democratic Senators in ab-
solutely refusing to set a day for taking
a vote upon the Election bill convinced
the doubters that such a rule was neces-
sary if any other business was to be
transacted at the present session, and
now the Republicans are practically
unanimous in their support of the res-
olution.

Senator Sherman, from the finance
committee, to which the financial bill
approved by the Republican caucus was
referred when it was introduced, has re-
ported that measure to the Senate. It
has been amended in a very important
manner. Section 4 of the bill, which
provided that when the National bank
circulation falls below \$180,000,000 the
deficiency shall be supplied by the issue
of treasury notes based on silver bullion
purchases if the silver can be purchased
or if not by the direct issue of treasury
notes, has been stricken out of the bill,
and the following inserted in lieu there-
of: "That the Secretary of the Treasury
is hereby authorized to issue in a sum
or sums not exceeding in the aggregate
\$200,000,000 coupon and registered bonds
of the United States in such form as he
may prescribe and of denominations of
\$50 or some multiple of that sum, re-
deemable in lawful money at the pleasure
of the United States on and
after July 1, 1900, and bearing interest
payable semi-annually at the rate of 2
per cent. per annum. And he is author-
ized to sell or dispose of the bonds is-
sued under this act at not less than their
par value for any lawful money of the
United States, or for gold or silver cer-
tificates, and to apply the proceeds there-
of to the redemption or to the purchase
of any of the bonds of the United States.
And the bonds hereby authorized and
the proceeds thereof shall be used for
no other purpose whatever." No votes
were cast in the committee against re-
porting the amended bill, but the under-
standing was that no member of the
committee was bound to support the bill.

It does not please the silver Senators,
and already Senator Stewart has offered
an amendment providing for free coinage,
and Senator Reagan has re-introduced
his free coinage amendment which was
offered when the original caucus bill
was first introduced. Too many Sena-
tors are now away to venture a pre-
diction of what the fate of the bill will be.
It was generally supposed that Senator
Voorhees was growing more conservative
as he grew older, but it was an error.
He made this week the bitterest and
most malignant speech yet made at this
session, in which he rehearsed every
misstatement made during the last cam-
paign against the Republican party, and
particularly against the President, Treas-
urer Huston, Senator Quay, and Colonel
Dudley. He claimed the speech to be
against the Election bill, but there is no
argument in such talk as he indulged in.
The President has nominated Henry
B. Brown, of Michigan, to be Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Sam-
uel F. Miller deceased. Michigan people
speak in the highest terms of Judge
Brown, and are greatly pleased at the
honor conferred on their State.

Senator Teller characterized as "rot"
all the newspaper reports of there being
Republican opposition to his re-election
to the Senate by the Colorado legislature.
He says he will get every Republican
vote.

Senator Higgins, of Delaware, won his
spurs this week in a spirited controversy
with Senator Oray, his Democratic col-
league from the same State, on the mer-
its of the Election bill.

Senator Davis has introduced a bill to
amend the dependent pension law of
the last session by authorizing the Sec-
retary of the Interior to consider the
rights of applicants, who appeal from
the decision of the Commissioner of Pen-
sions, without making formal applica-
tion to the latter. It also provides that
the minority of insane and dependent
children shall extend to the age of 21,
and for the increase of pension to \$50 a
month of those unable to do manual
labor.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Topics Suggested by the Evangelical
Alliance.

The Baptist, Methodist and Presby-
terian Churches in this city will unite in
holding meetings during the Week of
Prayer. The first union meeting will
be held in the M. E. Church on next
Sunday evening. Then during the
week the meetings will be held in the
mornings at 9 o'clock; beginning on
Monday morning in the Presbyterian
Church; the meeting of Tuesday morn-
ing will be held in the Baptist Church;
that of Wednesday in the M. E. Church,
and so on in this order. All are invited
to attend and participate in these meet-
ings.

The following is the program that will
be followed:

SUNDAY, JANUARY 4.—SERMONS.
The Glory of the Triune God.—Jer. x
6-7; Hab. iii. 3-4; 2 Cor. iv. 6, and xiii
14.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5.—CONFESSION AND
THANKSGIVING.
For the nation, community, church,
family and the individual.

Confession.—Hosea xiv. 1-2; 1 John i.
8-9; Psalm xxxii. 1-5; 2 Sam. xii. 13.
Thanksgiving.—1 Thess. v. 18; Psalm
c.; Psalm ciii.; Neh. xii. 43.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 6.—THE CHURCH
UNIVERSAL.

Prayer that the power of the Holy
Ghost may rest upon it, Acts ii. 1-18;
that the disciples of Christ may be one.
John xvii. 21; that the Church may
gain a truer and broader conception of
her mission, Matt. xxii. 35-39; Matt.
xx. 28; John xvii. 18.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7.—NATIONS AND
THEIR RULERS.

Prayer for all in authority, 1 Tim. ii.
1-2; for peace, Isa. ii. 4; for the aboli-
tion of the slave, opium and strong drink
traffic, Exodus xxi. 16, Psalm lxxvii. 4;
for all needed reforms—temperance,
Hab. ii. 11, 12; Sabbath, Neh. xiii. 15-
22; industrial, Jer. xxii. 13; social, 1
Cor. vi. 18-20; political, 1 Sam. ii. 36
and viii. 3.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8.—THE CHURCH AT
HOME.

Prayer for a sense of personal respon-
sibility and for co-operation in the evan-
gelization of the city, country and
frontier, Matt. x. 5-13; Mark xiii. 34;
Acts viii. 4.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9.—THE CHURCH ABROAD.
Prayer for increased missionary spirit,
co-operation and enlargement. Joel ii.
28-32; Eph. iv. 11-16; Psalm lxxvii.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10.—THE FAMILY.

Prayer for sons, daughters and serv-
ants; for Sunday-schools and all Chris-
tian associations for young people; for
schools, seminaries, colleges and univer-
sities. Prov. iv.; Deut. vi. 4-15; Mark
x. 13-16; Eph. vi. 1-4.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 11.—SERMONS.
The manifestation of Christ in his
people. John xvii. 21-23; Col. i. 27; 2
Thess. i. 12; Eph. iii. 10-21.

QUEER CHRISTMAS HAPPENINGS.

S. P. Vaughn, a prominent farmer,
stockman and pension attorney of Gallia
county, celebrated Christmas by de-
camping, leaving debts to the amount of
\$15,000.

Wm. Strong, while impersonating
Santa Claus at the South Side M. E.
Church of Pittsburgh, was divested of his
festive habiliments and his reputation
for sanctity by officers who came to
arrest him for robbing his employers of
\$1,000.

Herman Rademacher, of Indianapolis,
while standing before a mirror dressing
for church, was assassinated by some
unknown person shooting through the
window.

Silas Mickel, of St. Paul, shot himself
and family early in the morning.

Two New Jersey men ran a race of 200
yards barefooted on the ice. It is need-
less to say that they didn't let the grass
grow under their feet. They both sang
bass the next Sunday.

A young gentleman and young lady
student in the medical department at
Ann Arbor went skating together Christ-
mas Eve on a pond near the college.
Her muff was found lying near a hole in
the ice next morning.

At a Sunday-school celebration in an
Indiana town the wind blew Santa Claus'
whiskers into a gas jet and the young
man was fatally burned before the blaze
could be extinguished.

At Camp Washington a busy police-
man who was acting the part of Santa
Claus, got stuck in the temporary chim-
ney which had been prepared for his
entrance. The deacons had to go onto
the platform and pull the imprisoned
saint out by the legs.

Fills often leave a woman constipated.
Simmons Liver Regulator never does.



A cream of tartar baking powder.
Highest of all in leavening strength.—
U. S. Government Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

An Object Lesson in the Tariff.

Col. George W. Thompson, who rep-
resents the largest tissue paper mills in
the country, is getting an object lesson
in the working of the new tariff laws
that ought to last him for the rest of his
lifetime. Col. Thompson's company is
the only one in America that makes the
higher grades of tissue paper, and when
he read last summer in the free trade
newspapers that the measure then being
framed would give American manufac-
turers an opportunity to advance the
selling price of all their wares, he
hurried to Washington with a plea for
an increased duty on his special line of
goods. He got it, after ten trips, re-
turning home to read with greater glee
than ever the reiterated assurances of
the Democratic journals to which he
subscribed that he could mark up the
prices all around, which he proceeded to
do.

Hence his present discomfiture. The
new tariff, by stimulating American en-
terprise and inviting American capital,
has broken up his monopoly in the
manufacture of high grade tissue paper.
for, as Col. Thompson mournfully admits,
"everybody is going into the business."
He has personal knowledge of three mills
about to start up in competition, and
nearly sixteen will be running inside of
six months.

Meanwhile, the selling price is totter-
ing and the Colonel has had to begin
marking down instead of marking up.
He has lopped off five cents a ream al-
ready. And, "let me tell you," he adds,
"the price of tissue paper will be lower
than ever inside of six months."

Naturally Col. Thompson's grief is the
more bitter because he alone is responsi-
ble for the suggestion of an increased
duty, and the breaking up of his monop-
oly is, therefore, his own work. He can-
see now from actual experience that a
protective tariff means only the building
up of our home industries, and a steady
lowering of the price of goods, no matter
in what line of industry, as the domestic
output increases. The results that have
followed the new duties on tissue paper
are only in line with those that have
been attained in other branches of
American industry. And Col. Thomp-
son is only one of many whose eyes will
be opened to the truth about the tariff
in the near future.—Mail and Express.

The most of our ailments come from
disordered liver which Simmons Liver
Regulator cures.

MARRIED.

VANPELT—HAMMOND—At the
residence of the bride's parents on the
25th of December, 1890, by Rev. Wm.
Calvert, Mr. James C. Vanpelt and Miss
Flora Bell Hammond, all of Highland
county.

BOWMAN—LAWHEAD—On the
25th inst., at the Parker House, by Rev.
W. J. McSurely, Mr. L. B. Bowman
and Miss Elizabeth Lawhead, both of
Antioch, Clinton county.

BARNROVER—VANCE—At the
residence of the bride, South Fincastle,
O., December 23d, 1890, by Rev. L. E. C.
Lahr, Mr. W. N. Barnrover and Miss
Ona Vance.

THOMPSON—MOBERLY—On the
24th inst. at the residence of the bride's
parents by Rev. J. W. Ruble, Mr. Thomp-
son Sanders and Miss Edna Moberly.

SHAFFER—STROUP—At 7 o'clock on
the 24th inst. at the residence of the
bride's parents by Rev. J. W. Ruble,
Mr. Isaac Shaffer and Miss Mabel
Stroup.

BRIGGS—STROUP—On the 25th inst.
by Rev. J. W. Ruble at the residence of
the bride's parents in Hillsboro, Mr.
John Briggs and Miss Minnie Stroup,
of Highland county.

Octave Thanet, the novelist, will tell
in the January Century a true story of
the great Irish famine of 1847-48, from
documents never published before. The
narrative is a thrilling one, and particu-
larly timely.